

**What Is Claimed Is:**

1. A method for computing payment discounts awarded to winning agents in an exchange, said method comprising:

5 computing a Vickrey discount to each said winning agent as the difference between available surplus with all agents present minus available surplus without said winning agent; and

computing said payment discounts by adjusting said Vickrey discounts so as to constrain said exchange to budget-balance.

10 2. The method of claim 1 wherein said adjusting step further comprises:  
selecting a distance function comprising a metric of the distance between said payment discounts and said Vickrey discounts;

15 minimizing said distance function under said budget-balance constraint and one or more bounding constraints;

deriving a parameterized payment rule for said distance function;

determining an allowable range of parameters so as to maintain budget-balance;

and

20 selecting values for said parameters within said allowable range.

3. The method of claim 2 wherein said values for said parameters are selected within said allowable range so as to minimize agent manipulation.

25 4. The method of claim 2 wherein said bounding constraints comprises a constraint that said payment discounts be non-negative.

5. The method of claim 2 wherein said bounding constraints comprises a constraint that said payment discounts not exceed said Vickrey discounts.

6. The method of claim 2 wherein said distance function is selected from:

$$L_2(\Delta, \Delta^V) = \left( \sum_l (\Delta_l^V - \Delta_l)^2 \right)^{1/2},$$

$$L_\infty(\Delta, \Delta^V) = \max_l |\Delta_l^V - \Delta_l|,$$

$$L_{RE}(\Delta, \Delta^V) = \sum_l (\Delta_l^V - \Delta_l) / \Delta_l^V,$$

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$$L_\pi(\Delta, \Delta^V) = \prod_l \Delta_l^V / \Delta_l,$$

$$L_{RE2}(\Delta, \Delta^V) = \sum_l (\Delta_l^V - \Delta_l)^2 / \Delta_l^V, \text{ and}$$

$$L_{RE}(\Delta, \Delta^V) = \sum_l \Delta_l^V (\Delta_l^V - \Delta_l).$$

7. The method of claim 6, wherein said parameterized payment rule  
10 comprises:

a Threshold Rule  $\max(0, \Delta_l^V - C)$ ,  $C \geq 0$  if said selected distance function is  
 $L_2(\Delta, \Delta^V)$  or  $L_\infty(\Delta, \Delta^V)$ ;

a Small Rule  $\Delta_l^V$  if  $\Delta_l^V \leq C$ ,  $C \geq 0$  if said selected distance function  
is  $L_{RE}(\Delta, \Delta^V)$ ;

15 a Reverse Rule  $\min(\Delta_l^V, C)$ ,  $C \geq 0$  if said selected distance function is  
 $L_\pi(\Delta, \Delta^V)$ ;

a Fractional Rule  $\mu \Delta_l^V$ ,  $0 \leq \mu \leq 1$  if said selected distance function is  
 $L_{RE2}(\Delta, \Delta^V)$ ; and

20 a Large Rule  $\Delta_l^V$  if  $\Delta_l^V \geq C$ ,  $C \geq 0$  if said selected distance function is  
 $L_{RE}(\Delta, \Delta^V)$ .

8. A program storage device readable by machine, tangibly embodying a  
program of instructions executable by the machine to perform method steps for  
computing payment discounts awarded to winning agents in an exchange, said method  
25 steps comprising:

computing a Vickrey discount to each said winning agent as the difference between available surplus with all agents present minus available surplus without said winning agent; and

computing said payment discounts by adjusting said Vickrey discounts so as to constrain said exchange to budget-balance.

9. The apparatus of claim 8 wherein said adjusting step further comprises:

selecting a distance function comprising a metric of the distance between said payment discounts and said Vickrey discounts;

minimizing said distance function under said budget-balance constraint and one or more bounding constraints;

deriving a parameterized payment rule for said distance function;

determining an allowable range of parameters so as to maintain budget-balance;

and

selecting values for said parameters within said allowable range.

10. The apparatus of claim 9 wherein said values for said parameters are selected within said allowable range so as to minimize agent manipulation.

11. The apparatus of claim 9 wherein said bounding constraints comprises a constraint that said payment discounts be non-negative.

12. The apparatus of claim 9 wherein said bounding constraints comprises a constraint that said payment discounts not exceed said Vickrey discounts.

13. The apparatus of claim 9 wherein said distance function is selected from:

$$L_2(\Delta, \Delta^V) = \left( \sum_l (\Delta_l^V - \Delta_l)^2 \right)^{1/2},$$

$$L_\infty(\Delta, \Delta^V) = \max_l |\Delta_l^V - \Delta_l|,$$

$$L_{RE}(\Delta, \Delta^V) = \sum_l (\Delta_l^V - \Delta_l) / \Delta_l^V,$$

$$L_{\pi}(\Delta, \Delta^V) = \prod_i \Delta_i^V / \Delta_i ,$$

$$L_{RE2}(\Delta, \Delta^V) = \sum_i (\Delta_i^V - \Delta_i)^2 / \Delta_i^V , \text{ and}$$

$$L_{RE}(\Delta, \Delta^V) = \sum_i \Delta_i^V (\Delta_i^V - \Delta_i) .$$

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14. The apparatus of claim 13, wherein said parameterized payment rule comprises:

a Threshold Rule  $\max(0, \Delta_i^V - C)$ ,  $C \geq 0$  if said selected distance function is  $L_2(\Delta, \Delta^V)$  or  $L_{\infty}(\Delta, \Delta^V)$ ;

a Small Rule  $\Delta_i^V$  if  $\Delta_i^V \leq C$ ,  $C \geq 0$  if said selected distance function is  $L_{RE}(\Delta, \Delta^V)$ ;

a Reverse Rule  $\min(\Delta_i^V, C)$ ,  $C \geq 0$  if said selected distance function is  $L_{\pi}(\Delta, \Delta^V)$ ;

a Fractional Rule  $\mu \Delta_i^V$ ,  $0 \leq \mu \leq 1$  if said selected distance function is  $L_{RE2}(\Delta, \Delta^V)$ ; and

a Large Rule  $\Delta_i^V$  if  $\Delta_i^V \geq C$ ,  $C \geq 0$  if said selected distance function is  $L_{RE}(\Delta, \Delta^V)$ .

15. An automated system for computing payment discounts awarded to winning agents in an exchange, comprising:

means for computing a Vickrey discount to each said winning agent as the difference between available surplus with all agents present minus available surplus without said winning agent;

means for computing said payment discounts by adjusting said Vickrey discounts so as to constrain said exchange to budget-balance, wherein said adjusting means step further comprises:

means for selecting a distance function comprising a metric of the distance between said payment discounts and said Vickrey discounts, wherein said distance function is selected from:

$$L_2(\Delta, \Delta^V) = \left( \sum_l (\Delta_l^V - \Delta_l)^2 \right)^{1/2},$$

$$L_\infty(\Delta, \Delta^V) = \max_l |\Delta_l^V - \Delta_l|,$$

$$L_{RE}(\Delta, \Delta^V) = \sum_l (\Delta_l^V - \Delta_l) / \Delta_l^V,$$

$$L_\pi(\Delta, \Delta^V) = \prod_l \Delta_l^V / \Delta_l,$$

$$L_{RE2}(\Delta, \Delta^V) = \sum_l (\Delta_l^V - \Delta_l)^2 / \Delta_l^V, \text{ and}$$

$$L_{RE}(\Delta, \Delta^V) = \sum_l \Delta_l^V (\Delta_l^V - \Delta_l);$$

means for minimizing said distance function under said budget-balance constraint and one or more bounding constraints, wherein said bounding constraints comprises a constraint that said payment discounts be non-negative and a constraint that said payment discounts not exceed said Vickrey discounts;

means for deriving a parameterized payment rule for said distance function, wherein said parameterized payment rule comprises:

a Threshold Rule  $\max(0, \Delta_l^V - C)$ ,  $C \geq 0$  if said selected distance function is  $L_2(\Delta, \Delta^V)$  or  $L_\infty(\Delta, \Delta^V)$ ;

a Small Rule  $\Delta_l^V$  if  $\Delta_l^V \leq C$ ,  $C \geq 0$  if said selected distance function is  $L_{RE}(\Delta, \Delta^V)$ ;

a Reverse Rule  $\min(\Delta_l^V, C)$ ,  $C \geq 0$  if said selected distance function is  $L_\pi(\Delta, \Delta^V)$ ;

a Fractional Rule  $\mu \Delta_l^V$ ,  $0 \leq \mu \leq 1$  if said selected distance function is  $L_{RE2}(\Delta, \Delta^V)$ ; and

a Large Rule  $\Delta_l^V$  if  $\Delta_l^V \geq C$ ,  $C \geq 0$  if said selected distance function is  $L_{RE}(\Delta, \Delta^V)$ ;

